

The Cadiz Sentinel.

A Family Newspaper--Agriculture, Politics, News, Literature, History, Biography, Mechanics, Facts, Poetry, Amusement.

VOL. XII.

CADIZ, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1845.

NO. XII.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.
One dollar and fifty cents per annum in advance; two dollars if paid during the year; or two dollars and fifty cents at the end of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid. These conditions will be strictly adhered to.

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OUR NOTE BOOK.

The Athenian magistrates took an oath never to keep a citizen in bonds that could give three sureties of the same quality with himself; but with an exception to such as had embezzled the public money, or been guilty of treasonable practices.

In Turkey murder is never prosecuted by the officers of government, and it is the business of the next relations, and then only, to avenge the slaughter of their kinsman; and if they rather chose (as they usually do) to compound the matter for money, nothing more is said about it—*Lady Montague*.

The trial by rack is utterly unknown to the laws of England; though once when the Dukes of Exeter and Suffolk, and other ministers of Henry IV, had laid a design to introduce the civil law into that country as the rule of government, for the beginning thereof, they erected a rack for torture; which was called in derision, "the Duke of Exeter's Daughter," and still remains in the tower of London.

The law of the twelve tables at Rome, fined every person that struck another, five-and-twenty denari; and in the more opulent days of the empire, this grew to be a punishment of so little consequence, that Aulus Gellius tells a story of one Lucius Neratus, who made it his diversion to give a blow to whomever he pleased, and then tendered them the legal forfeiture.

The whole territory of Pennsylvania was granted by deed, or "Royal Charter," to Wm. Penn by Charles II, of England, in consideration and "regard to the memory and merits of his late father in divers services, and particularly his conduct, courage and discretion in the signal battle and victory fought and obtained against the Dutch fleet, commanded by the Heer Van Opdam, in the year 1665," and by him to be holden, (including "whales" and "sturgeons") and to his heirs and assigns, "in free and common socage, by fealty only for all services, and not in capite, or by knight's service, yielding and paying therefor two beaver skins, to be delivered at Windsor Castle, on the 1st day of January in every year, and also the fifth part of all the gold and silver ore which shall be found," &c.

The first daily paper published in London, was in the year 1709, in the reign of Queen Anne, called the Daily Courant. At that time there were 17 others published three a week, and one twice.

Cousin German.—The son of a father by another wife, and the daughter of a mother by another husband, are cousins German.

By the law of the Twelve Tables of Rome the creditors of a bankrupt might cut the debtor's body in pieces, and each one take his proportional share; or they might imprison the debtor's person in chains, subjecting him to stripes and hard labor, at the mercy of his rigid creditors, and sometimes sell him, his wife and children, to perpetual foreign slavery.

Impressions on seals, forming a coat of arms, were not introduced till the reign of Richard I, who brought them from the crusade in the Holy Land, where they were first invented and painted on the shields of knights, to distinguish the variety of persons of every Christian nation, who resorted thither, and who could not, when clad in complete steel, be otherwise known or ascertained.

Pliny relates that Calphurnia, his wife, was so fond of literature, that his own writings were continually in her hands, and she frequently committed them to memory—"While I am pleading," he writes, "she places persons to inform her from time to time how I am heard, what applause I receive and what success attends the cause."

When at any time I recite my works, she conceals herself behind some curtain, and with secret rapture enjoys my praises. She sings my verses to her lyre, with no other master but love, the best instructor, for her guide. Her passion will increase with our days, for it is not my youth or my person, which time gradually impairs, but my reputation and my glory, of which she is enamored."

"Her smiling countenance resplendent shines With youth and loveliness—her lips disclose Teeth white as jessamine; silky curls Luxuriant shade her cheeks, and every limb Of slightest texture moves with natural grace, Like moonbeams gliding thro' the yielding air.

For many years after the Norman conquest, the records of the English courts, as well as the arguments of counsel and decisions, were all written in Norman or law French; it continued till the reign of Edward 3d, who, says B1., having employed his arms successfully in subduing the crown of France, thought it unbecoming the dignity of the victors to use any longer the language of a vanquished country. The pleadings were afterwards in the English, but enrolled in Latin.

When Cromwell became Protector, he had the Latin records and phrases turned into English. But at the restoration of Charles II, this novelty was no longer countenanced, the practitioners finding it very difficult to express themselves so concisely or significantly in other language than the Latin.

Catherine II, of Russia, gave orders that the punishment of death should be abolished throughout her dominions, being fully persuaded of its uselessness and perniciousness.

By the laws of the Jews and Egyptians, as mentioned by Josephus and Diodorus Siculus, whoever without sufficient cause was found with any mortal poison in his custody, should himself be obliged to take it.

Crimes (says Boccaccio) are more effectually prevented by the certainty, than by the severity, of punishment. For the excessive severity of laws, says Montesquieu, hinders their execution.—When the punishment surpasses all measure, the public will frequently, out of humanity, prefer impunity to it.

Jonathan Wild had under him, in England, a corps of thieves, during the reign of George I, and kept an extensive depository for receiving stolen goods; he would become an informer himself, for the purpose of receiving from the owners one half the price, and stifling further inquiry.—He was finally taken, and on conviction executed as a felon.

Not a ninth part of the population of Athens were admitted to the privilege of voting in the assemblies of the people, and indeed nine-tenths of the inhabitants throughout all Greece were slaves.—*Kent*.

Paley said that about one half of the Commons of Great Britain were elected by the people, and the other half came in by purchase, or by the nomination of single proprietors of great estates.

Government must be framed for man as he is, and not for man as he would be if he were free from vice.

Marat was assassinated by a brave young maiden of Caen, named Catharine Corday. When brought before the Revolutionary tribunal, she said that her design in killing Marat was to "put an end to the troubles of France. I have killed," said she, raising her voice to a high pitch, "one man to save a hundred thousand; a depraved wretch, to save the innocent; a ferocious monster, to procure peace to my country."

A young girl named Cicely Renouet, also attempted to murder Robespierre some time afterwards. She was arrested while demanding admittance into his chamber, armed with two knives.

It was a principle engrafted in the law of the Twelve Tables of Rome that if a man neglected to teach his son a trade, he was not obliged to maintain his father when in want—nor was an illegitimate child bound to maintain his father.

By the law of the Twelve Tables, if a slave killed his Master, he was thrown from the Tarpeian Rock; false witnesses were thrown headlong from the Capitol, and parricides were sewn up in a bag and thrown into the Tiber.

When the French revolution had swept away the old laws of the nation, the government seemed to have declared war against the marriage contract, and six thousand divorces were said to have taken place in Paris, in the space of two years and three months.

Chancellor Kent says: "A parent who sends his son into the world uneducated, and without skill in any art or science, does a great injury to mankind, as well as to his own family, for he deprives the community of a useful citizen, and bequeaths to it a nuisance."

In Prussia a most excellent system of education was established under Frederick II. The boys were sent to school from their sixth to their thirteenth year, whether their parents were able to pay the school tax or not; and the parent or guardian was doubly taxed who neglected, without sufficient cause, to send his child or pupil.

Sir John Hawkins was the first Englishman who, in 1562, introduced the practice of buying or kidnapping negroes in Africa, and transporting and selling them for slaves in the West Indies. In 1620, a Dutch vessel contained a cargo of slaves from Africa to Virginia, and this was the first epoch of their introduction into the colonies.

THE MUSE'S BOWER.

MARCO BOZZARIS.

BY FITZ-GREEN HALLICE.

At midnight in his guarded tent,
The Turk was dreaming of the hour
When Greece her knee in supplication bent,
Should tremble at his power!

In dreams, through camp and court, he bop'd
The trophies of a conqueror;
He dreams his song of triumph heard;
Then were his monarch's signet ring;

Then pressed that monarch's throne—a king;
As wild his thoughts, and gay of wing,
As Eden's garden bird.
At midnight, in the forest glades,

Bozzaris rang his Sultane band,
True as the steel of his tried blades,
Heroes in heart and hand.
There had the Persian thousands stood,
There had the glad earth drank their blood

On old Phœbe's day;
And now those breaths that haunted air
The sons of Greece who conquer'd there,
With arms to strike and soul to dare,

As quick, as fawns they, the Turk awoke;
An hour passed on—the Turk awoke;
"That bright dream was his last;
He woke—to hear his sentries shriek

"To arms! they come! the Greek! the Greek!"
He woke to die—midst flame and smoke,
And shout, and groan, and sobe stroke,
And death shots filling thick and fast

As lightning from the mountain cloud;
And with voice as trumpet loud,
Bozzaris cheer'd his band;
"Strike—till the last armed foe expires;
Strike—for your altars and your fires;
Strike—for the green graves of your sires;
God—and your native land!"

They fought like brave men, long and well;
They plied that ground with modern steel;
They conquer'd—but Bozzaris fell,
Bleeding at every vein.

His few surviving comrades saw
His smile when rang their proud hurrah,
And the first dawn of his bright day;
They saw in death his eyelids close
Calmly, as to a night's repose
Like flowers at set of sun.

Come to the bridal chamber, Death!
Come to the mother when she feels,
For the first time, her first-born's breath;
Come when the blessed souls
That close the pestilence, are broke,
And crowded cities wait its stroke;

Come in consumption's ghastly form;
The earthquake shock, the ocean storm;
Come when the latest best high and warm,
With banquet song, and dance and wine;
And then at terrible—the tear,
The groan, the knell, the pall, the bier,

And all we know, or dream, or fear
Of agony are thine.
But to the hero, when his sword
Has won the battle for the free,
His voice sounds like a prophet's word,
And in his hollow tones are heard

"The thanks of millions yet to be,
Come, when his task of fame is wrought—
Come, when he is laid in cold blood—
Come in his crowning hour—and then
Thy sunken eye's unearthly light
To him is welcome as the night

Of sky and stars to prison'd men;
Thy grasp is welcome to the hand
Of brother in a foreign land;
Thy summons welcome as the cry
That told the Indian isles were nigh

To the world-seeking Genoese,
When the land wind, from woods of palm,
And orange groves, and fields of balm,
Blew over the Libyan seas
Bozzaris! with the storied brave
Greece nurtured in her glories time,
Rest thee—there is no prouder grave,
Even in her proud climate.

She wore no funeral weeds for thee,
Nor bade the dark hearse wave its plume,
Like torn branches from death's leafless tree,
In sorrow's pomp and pageantry,
The heartless luxury of the tomb!
But she remembers thee as one
Long loved, and for a season gone;
For thee her poet's lyre wretched,
Her marble waught, her music breathed;

For thee she rings her birth-day bells;
Of thee her babes' first lispings tell;
For thee her evening prayer is said
At palace court and cottage led;
Her soldier, closing with the foe,
Gives for thy sake a death-blow;
His plighted maiden, when she fears
For him the joy of her young years,
Thinks of thy fate, and checks her tears;
And she, the mother of thy boys,
Though in her eye and faded cheek
Is read the grief she will not speak

The memory of her buried joys,
And even she who gave thee birth,
Will, by their plighted hands, hear,
Talk of thy doom without a sigh;
For thou art Freedom's now and Fame's;
One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Marshal Soult.

Our readers will perhaps be pleased with the following brief biographical sketch of a man, who proved himself one of the ablest of Napoleon's Captains, and has since shown that as a wise statesman, he has met with few equals in the present age.

The celebrated Marshal Soult is now about seventy-six years of age, having been born on the 23rd of March, 1769. He is a native of St. Amant, in the department of Tarn. He entered into the army as a private at sixteen years of age, and had risen at the age of twenty-two to the employment of Military instructor in the army of the Upper Rhine, under Marshal Lottner, with the rank of sub-lieutenant of grenadiers.—Within two months he was made adjutant-major and captain; this was in 1791. His next appointment was in the staff of Hoche, then commander-in-chief. In the same year he commanded a regiment under General Lefebvre, and distinguished himself so much in that situation, and his subsequent services under Jourdan, that he was brevetted General of Brigade in 1794, then being but twenty-five years of age. At the battle of Alten-Kirch, soon afterwards he made a memorable defence and retreat, which acquired him much reputation. He had been despatched to the left of the army with three battalions, and one hundred and fifty cavalry. In the mean time a change of position had taken place, and he found himself surrounded by four thousand Austrian cavalry. Though repeatedly summoned to surrender, he rallied his forces, and repulsed several charges of the enemy, and finally carried his troops safely to rejoin the army. He also distinguished himself at the battle of Fleurus.

After the peace of Campo Formio, concluded by Bonaparte, Jourdan was appointed to the new army of the Rhine, and Soult was made a general of division, and employed in suppressing the disturbances in Switzerland. He next served in Italy, under Massena, and was shut up with him in Genoa. Here it was that he first attracted the attention of Napoleon. Massena was asked by Napoleon, who only knew Soult by report, what was his reputation: "For judgment and courage," replied Massena, "he has no superior." The almost immediate issue of this recommendation, was the appointment to the command of Chasseurs of the Consular Guard, and subsequently, of the army encamped at Boulogne, intended for the invasion of England. In 1804, at the age of thirty-five, he was created a Marshal of France.

Soult commanded the centre at the battle of Austerlitz. When Napoleon was giving his instructions, he said to Soult, "as for you, act as you always do." It was on that occasion that he delayed obeying the commands of the Emperor to attack the heights of Pratzen, until they had been repeated several times, and Bonaparte expressed indignation at his disobedience. "Tell the Emperor," replied Soult, "that I will obey, but not just now." He was watching the movements of the Russians, and when he did attack, the triumph was complete. Bonaparte, who had seen the manoeuvre, rode up to him in the presence of the whole staff, and said, "Marshal, I esteem you the ablest tactician in my Empire." After the battle of Eylau, he was created Duke of Dalmatia.

In 1808 he was sent into Spain, where he continued for five years, with little success, yet having signalized himself by his courage and skill on several occasions. His first military duty, was the pursuit of Sir John Moore, and when that distinguished officer fell at Corunna, Soult magnanimously paid funeral honors to his memory, and ordered a monumental inscription to be engraved on the rock near which he fell. He next invaded Portugal, where he was at first very successful, and made him popular. When, however, the Duke of Wellington moved against him, he was surprised at the passage of the Deuro, and only escaped by the loss of artillery and baggage. His retreat is considered by military men as a great military achievement. He continued with various success, until he was recalled to join the Emperor in his Russian Expedition. During his absence from Spain, the battle of Vittoria was fought, in which the French were totally defeated by the Duke of Wellington, and Soult was remanded from Dresden to repair the disaster. He was twice repulsed from Pampeluna, driven, after a terrible defence of two days, from his entrenched camp at Bayonne; again defeated at Orthez, and again in 1814, after publishing a proclamation in favor of Napoleon, then, in the midst of his reverses, he was defeated under the walls of Thionville. He finally gave in, surrendered his command to the Duke of Angoulême, and gave his adhesion to Louis XVIII, who continued him in his titles and property, made him a general of division, and in December 1814, Minister at War.

On Bonaparte's return, Soult was made a peer, and fought for him at Fleurus and Waterloo. On the second restoration, he was among the proscribed, and retired to the Duchy of Berg, where he is said to have employed himself in writing his memoirs.

He received permission to return to France, in 1818, and was made a Marshal again. In 1830, he joined with Louis Philippe, and his subsequent course as an able statesman, and cabinet minister is well known.

Soult was undoubtedly one of the most able, as he was one of the most favored of Napoleon's Generals. He has been as remarkable for his prudence and judgment, as for his courage and military skill.

INTERESTING VARIETIES.

From the N.Y. Morning News.

THE POPULAR MOVEMENT.

In perusing the remarks of the English press, and their echoes on this side of the water, we are struck with the pertinacious adherence to the idea that the settlement of the American continent, and the gradual erection of these successively formed communities into sovereign and independent confederated States, is the designed effect of "government" ambition. The European writers either do not or will not understand that the initiative is here with the people, from whom power emanates; and not as in Europe, with rulers, from whom power descends. From the time that the Pilgrim Fathers landed on these shores to the present moment, the older settlements have been constantly throwing off a hardy, restless and lawless pioneer population, which has kept in advance, subduing the wilderness and preparing the way for more orderly settlers who tread rapidly upon their footsteps. It is but a short time since Western Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, although now proverbially the land of "steady habits" and good morals, presented a population no ways superior socially to that of Texas at the present day; as their number increased, law and order obtained control, and those unable to bear constraint sought new homes. Those latter have rolled forward in advance of civilization, like the surf on an advancing wave, indicative of its resistless approach. This is the natural unchangeable effect of our position upon this continent, and it must continue until the waters of the Pacific have hemmed in and restrained the onward movement.

To say that the settlement of a fertile and unappropriated soil by right of individual purchase is the aggression of a government is absurd.—Equally ridiculous is it to suppose that when a band of hardy settlers have reclaimed the wilderness, multiplied in numbers, built up a community and organized a government, that they have not the right to claim the confederation of that society of States from the bosom of which they emanated. An inalienable right of man is to institute for themselves that form of government which suits them best, and to change it when they please. On this continent communities grow up mostly by immigration from the United States. Such communities therefore inevitably establish the same form of government which they left behind and demand admittance into the Union. The government does not demand of them that they come into the Union. Mexico is a government professedly of the people. If that people choose to change its form they have the right to do so. They have already done so with the approbation of the world. If therefore Mexico, in whole or in part, becomes so settled by the Anglo-Saxon race that they have a majority and

decide to alter the system to that of the United States model, and ask for admittance into the Union, the same inalienable right will exist, and who will deny it?

Legal Rates of Interest in the different States and Territories.

Maine 6 per cent; forfeit the claim.
New Hampshire, 6 per cent; forfeit thrice the amount unlawfully taken.
Vermont 6 per cent; recovery in action and costs.

Massachusetts, 6 per cent; forfeit of thrice the usury.

Rhode Island, 6 per cent; forfeit of the usury and interest on the debt.

Connecticut, 7 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt.

New York, 7 per cent; usurious contracts void.

New Jersey, 7 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt.

Pennsylvania, 6 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt.

Delaware, 6 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt.

Maryland, 6 per cent; on tobacco contracts 8; usurious contracts void.

Virginia, 6 per cent; forfeit double the usury.

South Carolina, 7 per cent; forfeit of interest and premiums taken, with costs.

Georgia, 8 per cent; forfeit thrice the usury.

Alabama, 8 per cent; forfeit thrice the usury.

Mississippi, 8 per cent; by contract 10; usury recoverable in action for debt.

Louisiana, 8 per cent; bank interest 6, contract 10, beyond contract void.

Tennessee, 6 per cent; usurious contracts void.

Kentucky, 6 per cent; usury recoverable with costs.

Ohio, 6 per cent; usurious contracts void.

Indiana, 6 per cent; a fine of double the excess.

Illinois, 6 per cent; by contract 12; beyond forfeit thrice the interest.

Missouri, 6 per cent; by contract 10; if beyond, forfeit of interest and usury.

Michigan, 7 per cent; forfeit of usury and 1 of debt.

Arkansas, 6 per cent; by agreement 10; usury recoverable, but contract void.

District of Columbia, 6 per cent usurious contracts void.

Florida, 8 per cent; forfeit interest and excess.

Wisconsin, 7 per cent; by contract 12; forfeit thrice the excess.

Iowa, 7 per cent; by agreement 12; forfeit thrice the excess.

On debts or judgements in favor of the United States, interest is computed at 6 per cent per annum.

Social Spirit of Democracy.

The growth of societies in large cities has often attracted attention, while the cause of it has never been satisfactorily ascertained. It is true that men combine for the sake of strength, protection, improvement, and harmony. But there are brotherhoods and institutes whose origin can be traced to no such causes, whose birth and existence are attributable to the yearning and development of social feeling, which the aristocratic exclusiveness of society has a tendency to repress.

When we speak of our wisdom we are only wise in our own conceit, and are often excelled by those whom we contemptuously term barbarians.

Our castes of society are regulated by a narrow-minded and absurd principle. The most useful division, those who are absolutely indispensable, who supply our wants and comforts, who make even the pride and capricious importance of the rich drones, are regarded by these curled darlings of aristocracy as unfit associates; and yet, how true it would be to enumerate some, how utterly impossible to chronicle all the benefits that the skill, inventive power, and industry of the mechanic have bequeathed to mankind.

In China, those youths who are destined for statesmen, receive a thorough education with a view to that end, and are placed in the first class. Even from this, we might catch a suggestion, and incorporate into our common school system some provision requiring those who were ambitious of becoming legislators, to be taught a course of initiatory parliamentary and common law erudition, that would exclude from our statute book many inconsiderate and ill-advised laws.

Next to the statesmen, are ranked the mechanics, in advance of the merchants, shippers and other classes. They are assigned this high position, in consideration of their merits and their usefulness, and no reasonable man can fail to be impressed with its propriety and justness.

To that body of idle consuming fashionables, who seriously boast of the antiquity of their families and the purity and richness of their blood, the retort of Lord Tenterden, who being once twitted on the hustings by a proud lord with having been a barber, remarked that the only difference between them was, "that if the honorable lord opposite had been a barber, he would have remained a barber all his life," is perfectly applicable.

In a similar spirit was the response of a hardy democrat, who having gone to the South to seek his fortune, and risen by industry and good conduct to an envied eminence, to a question as to whether his mother did not keep a small shop in the city from whence he came?

The reply was electric and every way worthy of a democrat.

"Yes sir, she did, and a more honest upright woman never lived. I only regret that I was never able to show my gratitude for her kindness. She died, sir, while I was a poor unknown boy, but the principles she inculcated still survive.

True democracy levels distinctions, regarding all men as free and equal. It places the superior mechanic on a par with the enterprising merchant or learned lawyer, and above the self constituted patrician who vainly supposes himself to be of the elect of creation.—*Harrisburgh Union*.

The Courier des Etats Unis states that Lamarine is soon to make a visit to this country to study the progress of Democracy. George Sand is about to visit Constantinople. Eugene Sue, Italy, and the new peer, Victor Hugo, St. Petersburg. M. Arago is about to pay a visit at Berlin, to his illustrious friend, Mr. E. Humboldt.

THE TATTLING WORLD.

The Hon. John Y. Mason, the present Attorney General of the United States, is mentioned as likely to get the mission to England.

A company of United States troops, under the command of Lieutenant Gore, have left the barracks at Cincinnati for Fort Leavenworth.

In a small place in Massachusetts called Belchertown, from six to eight hundred wagons are manufactured annually.

A Miss Robinson, going to a meeting one night last week, in Providence, R. I., was taken with a fit and fell upon the walk with such force that she injured herself internally, and it is supposed, to so great a degree as to produce death.

Wild pigeons are brought to the Albany Markets in such quantities that they cannot be sold. 1200 dozen sold on Saturday for about three quarters of a cent each.

Orders have been received at Newport, R. I., to mount the guns at Fort Adams, and the men were busily engaged in the work last Sunday.

The Boston Atlas says that nineteen custom house officers were removed in that city on Tuesday.

The Sunday Schools of Brooklyn had a celebration last Tuesday, in which 33 schools (numbering 5650 scholars, under the care of 452 female and 307 male teachers) participated.

A colored preacher by the name of Underwood, charged some time ago in Stark county, Ohio, with an infamous crime, has recently been arrested in Canada, and is there detained to await the requisition of our government.

Mr. Miller, the father of Millerism, is preaching at the Tabernacle the present week, but to rather slim audiences. The destruction is now fixed to come off next December—in a horn.

Louis Philippe and Victoria, the Kings of Belgium, Naples, and the Queen of Spain, are all to meet in Paris in August next. Royalty in the concrete.

Hung Himself.—A man named Stewart did, in Trumbull county last week. He was young, a member of church, and land property.

The Broadway Journal speaks of a writer whose style is an "amalgamation of ignorance, presumption and slang."

Several of the papers in Illinois are advocating the removal of the seat of government of Illinois from Springfield to Peoria.

"Suppose you were lost in a fog," said Lord G. to his noble relative, the Marchioness, "what are you most likely to be?" "Mist, of course," replied her ladyship.

False friends will seek us in a happy home—But true ones only to a prison come.

A Whig paper recommends that the ex-Hon. Charles Naylor be sent as Consul abroad to some suitable post. Agreed, send him to the Scilly islands, says the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

The celebrated chemist on Mount Etna is 163 feet in circumference, but is evidently composed of five trucks.

The aristocracy of Sparta owed its origin to an oracle; that of Rome, to a king; and that of America, to Bank charts.

There are some human tongues which have two sides, like that of certain quadrupeds—one smooth, the other very rough.

The Hon. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy, has recently received a diploma from the Academy of Sciences of Berlin.

When ladies are waiting for offers from chaps, they should always be neat and well dressed; if their heads were adorned with peruccas, caps, they'd go off in a crowd, if hard pressed.

A newspaper is about to be established in the ancient city of Jerusalem. Verily, Solomon in all his glory, or wisdom either, never dreamed of such a thing.

Profitable Voyage.—Three whale ships arrived at Nantucket a few days since, from the Pacific Ocean, with cargoes of oil and whalebone, the aggregate value of which was two hundred and six thousand dollars.

Lucky.—A letter from France, received by the Hibernia, says that a worthy relation of Professor Gouraud has recently deceased, and left him a legacy of 115,000 francs.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, it is said, is now engaged in preparing a work descriptive of the countries, people and scenes falling under his observation whilst engaged in his late mission to China.

Mr. Woodbury is mentioned as the successor to Justice Story in the Supreme Court of the U. States. A good "swap."

It is stated that an old lady in Iowa, who recently in the woods, was bitten on the end of the nose by a rattlesnake. The old lady recovered, but the snake died! Coroner's verdict—poisoned by snuff.

Suicide by a Lawyer.—Rivers J. Wilson, a lawyer of respectable standing, committed suicide at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, in the New York Park, rear of the city hall, by blowing away part of his head with a pistol.

Some of the papers had it in the other day that four or five painters had come over from Liverpool to paint the President's House white. It's a mistake. They have delayed and joined that regiment for Canada which some of our yankees intend to paint red.

Pistols for two.—Mrs. Gunn, of Vermont, recently presented her duel lating husband with a brace of little pistols! Oh blazes! says an old bachelor editor.

Singular case.—Mr. Hector Perkins, of Baltimore, who was wounded in the battle of Chippewa, thirty years ago, had to have his leg amputated on the 25th instant. For nearly thirty years he has suffered occasional pain, but for several months past he has suffered most intensely.

Keen Retort.—Boswell asked Johnson once whether he had heard that people compared him to mad dogs.